

CALIFORNIA YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

1998 Question-Specific Instruction Guide

Final Version

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Please direct questions to:

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Using This Guide.

Sometimes in an interview situation, questions or problems arise that require more information than the interviewer has available on the CATI screen. This Guide has been designed to assist in these situations, so that probing techniques and coding can remain consistent across all interviewers and interviews. This Guide should be used as a supplement to the general guidelines for interviewing provided in the Interviewer's Manual.

Specific instructions for handling problems that might arise for any question in the Youth Smoking Survey are contained here. These instructions include: how to explain certain words or phrases to a respondent; how to probe for more specific answers to some questions, and; how to code ambiguous responses. The question number appears in the left-hand column on each page of the Guide. This number corresponds to the number that appears in the upper left-hand corner of the computer screen.

Make sure you reassure the adults you speak to about the legitimacy of the survey. Before allowing you to enumerate the household they may have questions such as "Why do you want to know if there are teenagers here" or "Why are you asking these questions about my kids". Explain the purpose of the study to them. The suggested script is:

"I am calling from the California Department of Health. We are conducting a statewide survey of youth aged 12 through 17. The purpose of the study is to find out about teenagers' attitudes and beliefs about cigarette smoking and other tobacco use."

It may help to point out:

"Little is known about teenagers' attitudes and beliefs about smoking, and the results of this study will assist the Department of Health in designing programs for teenagers."

Responses to other questions can be answered with the standard CYTS scripts. Selection, for example--their household has been selected through scientific random selection procedures to be included in the study.

Reassure them that we are a state agency, that we do not know the names of any members of their household, and that all responses are confidential.

General Interviewing Techniques.

There are some general techniques that all interviewers should be aware of that can be helpful in persuading reluctant respondents and avoiding problems later in the interview:

1. Reassure respondent that all answers are confidential.
2. Use the name of California Department of Health Services early and often in the introductory portion of the interview if respondent seems reluctant.
3. If a respondent gives an answer that is not exactly what we are looking for, the interviewer should always acknowledge the response. The interviewer should then go on to probe for a more appropriate response.
4. If a respondent seems hesitant, needs time to formulate an answer, or seems to have misunderstood the question, repeat the question. This is the best neutral probe in almost any situation.
5. If a respondent cannot remember a number exactly, encourage him or her to give an average, a "best guess", or an estimate.
6. Give the respondent time to think over the question.
7. Remind respondents that there are no "correct" answers to these questions. We are interested in their health-related behaviors or opinions.

8. The interviewer should make sure that he or she has understood exactly what the respondent was trying to say. Ask the respondent to repeat the answer if necessary.

Interviewing Youth

This questionnaire has been designed for interviews with youth aged 12 through 17. There are some special concerns that arise when interviewing youth that interviewers should be aware of:

1. Gaining access to the youth in the household. The questionnaire has been designed to contact adult members of the household first, before the youth respondent is questioned. This allows adults an opportunity to ascertain who is conducting the survey (the California Department of Health Services), the kinds of questions that will be asked, and that responses will be kept confidential. This also allows adults an opportunity to ask any relevant questions about why the survey is being conducted, why they should allow the youth to participate, and anything else that they may be concerned about. Interviewers are responsible for making sure that the adult they speak to is fully informed about the nature and purpose of the survey (the text will be on the CATI screen), and for answering any questions that might arise, to the best of their ability. Questions beyond the scope of the interviewer's knowledge should be referred to the shift supervisor.

During the first contact with the household the interviewer will speak only with an adult 18 or older. After the interviewer has determined that there is an eligible youth living in the household, the interviewer will inform the adult that we will be calling back to speak to the youth. The interviewer should never attempt to speak to the youth during this first contact, even if the youth is available. This is to ensure that the youth will have some control over the confidentiality of his/her answers.

If an adult living in the household specifically requests at any time that we not proceed to interview the youth, WE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CONTACT THE YOUTH. Adults may refuse during the screener portion of the questionnaire or when an attempt is made to contact the youth. Any refusal by an adult should be assigned a final adult refusal code. The only exception to this would occur if the adult refuses to complete the screener before a youth respondent has been selected. This situation should receive a first adult refusal code, so that one additional phone call can be made to the household to attempt to complete the screener with an adult.

2. Interviewing youth. Since the questions in this survey have all been pretested in other surveys on respondents aged 12 through 17, word and question comprehension should not be an issue in most interviews. However, the same cautions against explaining words or questions that apply when interviewing adults apply when interviewing youth as well. NEVER TRY TO EXPLAIN WHAT A QUESTION MEANS. Review the interviewing techniques listed on the previous page.

When conducting interviews with youth, interviewers need to be especially alert for cues that the respondent does not understand the questions. Unlike adults, teenagers are not used to answering standardized survey questions. Many questions may need to be read twice, and interviewers should always be alert so that they can probe for the appropriate answer if the youth seems confused or gives a vague, unclear, or ambiguous response.

3. Confidentiality. The interviewer should be aware of any factors, including concerns about confidentiality, that may be inhibiting the respondent's answers. It is the interviewer's responsibility to reassure the respondent about the confidentiality of all answers. Reassure the respondent that we do not have his/her name, that his/her name will never be associated with any answers, that his/her parents will not have access to this information, and that no one will know that this interview took place.

The interviewer should also be attuned to possible problems the respondent may not be able to comfortably bring up, such as a parent within earshot. If the interviewer suspects that someone is in the room with respondent or on another extension listening to answers, and that this is constraining the respondent's replies, the interviewer should stop the interview and offer to call at another time.

Nbr Name INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS

INTROQ This question asks the person who answers the phone to confirm that the number on the screen is the same as the number you reached. If the person asks why we need to know this, or refuses to confirm, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California State Department of Health, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary. If the number has been changed to a new number DO NOT CALL THE NEW NUMBER.

PRIVRES The question on this screen asks the person who answers the phone to confirm that the number reached by the interviewer is located in a residence. A "residence" is a full-time home. Vacation homes, motels, and institutions such as dormitories and nursing homes are not included in our study. If the person asks why we need to know this, or refuses to confirm, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California State Department of Health, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary.

NONRES The text on this screen informs the potential respondent that only private residences are included in the study.

RUADULT At this screen the interviewer will briefly describe the purpose of the phone call and confirm that he or she is speaking to a household member at least 18 years of age. The interviewer must enumerate with an adult--do not speak to a minor to do the enumeration!

SPEAK18 At this screen the interviewer will try to reach an adult in the household.

SPKMFHHH This question is asked in households that have no adult members.

RUMFHHH This question describes the purpose of the phone call for heads of household that are younger than 18 years. The only time it is acceptable to enumerate youth in a household without speaking to an adult is when there is no one living in the household older than 17 years of age.

ANYYTHS This screen asks an adult living in the household whether there are any 12-17 year old's living in the household. All youth 12 through 17 years of age living in the household should be included, even if they are not the informant's children. Do not include youths who do not live in the household. Do not include children who live in the household less than 50% of the time. (Weekend-only custody arrangements, for example.)

ONLYYTHS This screen appears if there are no eligible youth in the household.

CHILD18 This screen asks the informant how many youths 12 through 17 years of age live in the household. All youths 12 through 17 years of age living in the household should be included, even if they are not the informant's children. Do not include youths who do not live in the household. Do not include children who live in the household less than 50% of the time. (Weekend-only custody arrangements, for example.)

NOCHILD No youth have been identified within the required age range of 12-17.

CHILDAGE At this screen the informant is asked to provide the age(s) of the selected youth.

SELYOUTH The interviewer reads this screen to the informant to let him/her know which youth was selected for the interview. Do not select another respondent if the chosen respondent is unavailable.

PURPOSE This screen appears after all youth in the household have been enumerated and a youth has been selected to participate in the study. It informs the adult about the nature of the research we are conducting. The interviewer should enter the date on which the screener was completed. After completing the screener, exit to the disposition screen. **DO NOT CONTINUE WITH THE INTERVIEW.** When restarting an interview, this will be the first screen that appears if no data have been collected. This is also the introductory screen that appears when restarting an interview if no data have been collected.

SPEAKYTH This screen explains the purpose of the research to the selected youth.

STRTYTH1 This question describes the purpose of the study to the STRTYTH2 youth. It tells the youth that someone in the household has already been informed of the purpose of the study.

- 1 **AGE1** Verify age of respondent. All respondents should be 12-17 years old. Some respondents may be 18; they are eligible for the interview if they were 18 on the day the screener was completed.
- 2 **AGE2** Obtain correct age, make sure respondent is 12-17.
- 3 **YEAR17** Asked only of respondents who report that their age is 18. If they were 17 on the day the screener interview was completed, they are eligible for the survey. If they were 18 or older on that date they are not eligible, and the interviewer should terminate the interview.
- 3 **NOAGE** Shows only if respondent refuses to provide age. Explain to respondent that unless s/he provides age, you will not be able to use them for the survey. Be polite but insistent.
- 4 **SEX** You must always ask this question, even if you are positive about the respondents gender.
- 5 **HIGRADE** The purpose of this question is to find out the highest grade the respondent has completed. So, if the respondent is currently in the 9th grade, the highest grade completed would be 8th grade.

Interviewers should probe to make sure respondents are reporting highest grade completed, not the grade in which they are currently enrolled. This may require the exercise of some patience on the part of the interviewer, as teenagers are not used to reporting their educational experiences in these terms. If the respondent does not understand the question, or gives an answer that indicates that he or she does not understand, the interviewer should repeat the question, emphasizing the word completed. If the respondent still does not understand it is okay to probe by asking: "What grade are you currently in? So, did you complete (the previous) grade?"

- 6 GOSCHL2 The purpose of these questions is to find out whether the respondent is currently enrolled in school or has left school permanently. During holiday breaks and in the summer respondents may answer that they are not currently in school (GOSCHL2, codes 2 or 4). Any time GOSCHL2 is answered with a 2 or 4, the interviewer will be prompted to ask RESCHOOL.
- 7 RESCHOOL The intent of RESCHOOL is to find out if the respondent has left school temporarily or permanently. "Next term" means the very next time school opens up a new session (e.g., after holiday breaks or summer vacation). This question is only asked of persons who have not graduated high school. Option 5, "homeschool" should only be used if the respondent indicates that he or she is taught at home and does not go to school or take part in any formal classroom instruction.
- 8 OPNCAMP The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent has/had an open campus at lunch. This means the respondent could leave the school grounds during lunch time.
- 9 SCHLTYP1 This question attempts to find out if the respondent is attending a public or private school. A public school is one that is not paid for privately.
- 10 SCHLTYP2 The purpose of this question is to determine if the private school is supported, directed, or being run by a religious group or church.
- 11 RULE This refers to respondents' current school if they have attended more than one school. If they are no longer in school, refer to the most recent school attended.
- 12 RULEOBEY This question asks for the respondent's opinion on how frequently the students who smoke obey the rule about not smoking on school property. If the respondent gives a vague answer, such as "I'm not aware of any students who smoke", the interviewer should probe by asking the question again.
- 13 SCH2WKS The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent has been attending school during the previous two week period. We are interested in finding out how current the respondents knowledge is of tobacco product use on or near school property.
- 14 SCHSMOK2 The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent has observed anyone using tobacco products on or near school property during the preceding two week period.
- 15 SCHLIKE This question asks respondents to report how much they like school. The interviewer should not accept a vague response such as "it's

okay"--probe for one of the appropriate answers.

- 16 SCHPERF This question asks the respondents to assess how well they do in school compared to the "average" student. Do not accept an ambiguous answer such as "I get all Bs" or "I do okay". Probe for the appropriate response. If the respondent asks "what do you mean by average" the interviewer should respond "whatever you believe average is."
- 17 DISHLTH This does not have to be a class specific to smoking or health; if respondents took any class in which these things were discussed this should receive a "yes" answer.
- 18 DISHELP This question asks respondents for their opinion about how helpful the class was. Understanding how youth perceive the classes or information is very important. We are interested only in what the respondent's perception is. If the respondent says "I don't know" or "how would I know", the interviewer should probe by asking "what is your best guess".
- 19 TEACHSMK This question asks respondents for their opinion about how many of the teachers in their school smoke. We are interested in the respondent's impression of how many teachers in the school smoke. Since teachers are prominent role models for youth, understanding how youth perceive them is very important. The actual ("real") number of teachers who smoke is irrelevant for our purposes--we are interested only in what the respondent's perception of the situation is. If the respondent says "I don't know" or "how would I know", the interviewer should probe by asking "what is your best guess" or "how many do you think smoke, would you say none...."
- 20 SMKTEACH This question asks respondents for their opinion about how many of the teachers smoke on school grounds. We are interested in the respondent's impression of how many teachers in the school smoke on school grounds. Since teachers are prominent role models for youth, understanding how youth perceive them is very important. The actual ("real") number of teachers who smoke on school grounds is irrelevant for our purposes--we are interested only in what the respondent's perception of the situation is. If the respondent says "I don't know" or "how would I know", the interviewer should probe by asking "what is your best guess".
- 21 SCHLBAN This question asks respondents for their opinion on whether cigarette smoking should be banned completely from school grounds.
- 22 EXPERSMK The intent of this question is to find out about any smoking experimentation that the respondent may ever have attempted, so even if they had a couple of puffs a long time ago, this should receive a yes answer.
- 23 WHOLES MK The purpose of this question is to find out whether the respondent has smoked his/her very own whole cigarette from start to finish. This would not mean a few puffs of someone else's cigarette or sharing a cigarette with a friend.
- 24 OLDSMK The purpose of this question is to find out how old the respondent was when he/she smoked an entire cigarette. The interviewer should make sure that the respondent is not giving the age when he/she first experimented with cigarettes, unless he/she smoked a whole cigarette

when experimentation took place.

- 25 GETFIRST This question attempts to find out how the respondent got his or her first cigarette. If the respondent wants to know why we are asking this question, respond by saying "Sometimes the source of the cigarette can put a lot of pressure on you, and that is why we are interested in finding out who gave you your first cigarette."
- 26 SMK100 100 cigarettes=5 packs of cigarettes. This means a total of 100 cigarettes ever, even if it's spread out over many years.
- 27 SMKREG This question asks the respondent to indicate whether he or she is a regular smoker. Do not try to define the term "regular smoker" for the respondent. If the respondent asks what we mean, say "whatever it means to you."
- 28 OLDREG This question is asked only of respondents who report being regular smokers. Make sure that respondent understands that we are asking for the age when s/he started smoking regularly, not when s/he first started experimenting with cigarettes.
- 29 DAYSMK This means one or more cigarettes per day for 30 days.
- 30 SMK30DAY The purpose of this question is to find out on how many of the last 30 days the respondent smoked one or more cigarettes. If the respondent had part of a cigarette but not a whole cigarette on any of these days that day should be included in the count.
- 31 MRLS15D These questions will only be asked of respondents who can't remember
32 MRLS10D exactly the number of days they smoked. This series of questions
33 MRLS5D narrows the time period down into 5-day intervals.
34 MRLS20D
35 MRLS25D
- 36 LASTYMWD This question is asked of all respondents who report that they have smoked cigarettes at some time but have not smoked at all in the past 30 days.
- 37 SMK30NM2 This question is asked of all respondents who reported smoking in the past month. Number of cigarettes smoked should be averaged over the number of days smoked, not over the whole 30 day period. So, for example, if respondent smoked on 2 days and smoked 15 cigarettes each day, a total of 30 cigarettes, the average number smoked would be 15, not 1.
- 38 SMKALONE This question is an attempt to determine when the respondent smokes and also under what conditions.
- 39 LAST7SMK The purpose of this question is to find out on how many of the last 7 days the respondent smoked one or more cigarettes. Include days in which respondent smoked only part of a cigarette.
- 40 AVE7SMK The purpose of this question is to find out the average number of cigarettes smoked per day. Number of cigarettes smoked should be averaged over the number of days smoked, not over the whole seven day period. So, for example, if respondent smoked on 2 days and smoked 14 cigarettes each day, a total of 28 cigarettes, the average number smoked would be 14 (28 divided by 2), not 4 (28 divided by 7).
- 41 MRLS20 Only those respondents who do not know the average number of

- 42 MRLS10 cigarettes they smoked will be asked these questions. This series of
43 MRLS5 questions narrows the number of cigarettes smoked in increments of 5.
- 44 SMKBRAN2 "Usually" means most of the time or almost always. If the respondent answers "sometimes", probe further.
- 45 BRAND94 This question is asked of respondents who report that they usually buy their own cigarettes. The purpose is to find out current brand preference--if the smoker were going to buy cigarettes tomorrow, what would s/he buy.
- 46 GETCIG3 This question is an attempt to find out how the respondent acquires the tobacco product that he/she uses. If the respondent wants to know what 'take' means, tell them "It means to remove them without the owner having any knowledge of it!". If someone buys the cigarettes expressly for the respondent, then answer b. or c.7 would be correct. If someone else buys for themselves and then gives them to the respondent, answer g or h would be correct.
- 47 GETCIG4 If more than one response selected for GETCIG3, we want to know how the respondent USUALLY got the cigarettes s/he smoked.
- 48 SOCSORC The purpose of this question is to find out the relationship between the respondent and the person providing the respondent with cigarettes. The question attempts to find out which social sources provide cigarettes.
- 49 SORCAGE This question attempts to find out the age of the person identified in SOCSORC as providing the respondent with cigarettes. A best guess is fine.
- 50 SORCADLT This question attempts to find out whether the person identified in SOCSORC is an adult. Asked only if the respondent is unsure of the age in SORCAGE.
- 51 VENDING Vending machines can be located inside other stores, such as grocery stores or gas stations. We want to know how often the purchase is made at the vending machine itself rather than at a store counter.

- 52 WHEREBUY "Large store" refers to almost anything other than a small neighborhood grocery store, convenience store, gas station, mini-food store, etc. "Small neighborhood grocery stores" refers to local stores that do not sell gas and are not the AM-PM, , Quik-Shop, 7-11 type stores. "Convenience stores or gas stations" are AM-PM, Quik-Shop, or 7-11 type stores that may or may not dispense gas. "Liquor stores" predominately sell alcoholic beverages. "Drug Stores" sell mostly drug-type products and don't fit into other categories. If the respondent insists that the store fits into a different category, have respondent explain what the store sells and not just the store's name.
- 53 BUYPACK Asks about activity in the preceding 30 day period in purchasing -- or trying to purchase -- a pack of cigarettes. This applies only to the respondent, not someone else he/she gives money to buy the pack of cigarettes.
- 54 REFUSELL We are interested only if the respondent was actually turned down while attempting to purchase a pack of cigarettes during the preceding 30 day period.
- 55 BUYSING Asks about activity in the preceding 30 day period in purchasing -- or trying to purchase -- single cigarettes. This applies only to the respondent, not someone else he/she gives money to buy the cigarettes.
- 56 REFUSING We are interested only if the respondent was actually turned down while attempting to purchase single cigarettes during the preceding 30 day period.
- 57 SERIOUS The purpose of the question is to find out whether the respondent has ever seriously considered giving up cigarettes. Interviewers should probe to weed out responses such as "yeah, every time I put a cigarette out I think about not lighting up again". These are not "serious" considerations for the purposes of this survey.
- 58 TRYQUITY The purpose of this question is to find out whether the respondent has ever intentionally given up cigarettes for any length of time. Interviewers should probe responses such as "yeah, once I forgot to smoke for a week" or "I quit every time I put one out" in an effort to determine which attempts are really serious.
- 59 TIMEQUIT The purpose of this question is to find out how many times the respondent has intentionally given up cigarettes. Interviewers should probe responses such as "I quit every time I put one out" in an effort to determine which attempts are really serious.
- 60 SIXQUIT The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent has intentionally given up cigarettes at any time in the last six months. Interviewers should probe responses such as "I quit every time I put one out" in an effort to determine which attempts are really serious.
- 61 OFFYMWD The purpose of this question is to find out how long the respondent has intentionally stayed off cigarettes. Probe responses that seem frivolous.
- 62 TRYSOON This question is asked only of non-smokers.
- 63 PUFFYMWD This question is asked only of non-smokers who report having

experimented with cigarettes at some time.

- 64 OFFERCIG This question is asked only of non-smokers.
- 65 OFFRYMWD This question is asked only of non-smokers who report that they have been offered a cigarette. We are interested in finding out how long it has been since the last time the respondent was offered a cigarette.
- 66 BRNDOFF2 This question is asked only of non-smokers who report that they have been offered a cigarette. If the respondent says "I don't know" or "I never pay attention to that stuff", ask for his or her best guess about the brand.
- 67 FRIENDS Respondent may say "my friends don't smoke". The interviewer should repeat the question, explaining to the respondent that this is a hypothetical situation.
- 68 EASYHARD This question is asked of all respondents.
- 69 ONEYEAR This question is asked of non-smokers and smokers. This question asks respondents to think about whether they expect to be smoking cigarettes one year from now. Interviewers should make sure that they understand the content of these questions so that they can make them clear to respondents.
- 70 TRYCHEW If the respondent does not know what chewing tobacco or snuff are, DO NOT TRY TO EXPLAIN WHAT THESE SUBSTANCES ARE. Give the response a code 3 and move on to the next question.
- 71 CHWLST30 The purpose of this question is to find out on how many of the last 30 days the respondent used chewing tobacco or snuff. If the respondent used even a very small amount on any of these days that day should be included in the count.
- 72 CHEWUSE "Usually" means most of the time or almost always. If the respondent answers "sometimes", probe further.
- 73 SMKCIGAR This question is asked of all respondents. It ascertains whether the respondent has ever smoked cigars.
- 74 WHENCIGAR Asked only of persons who indicated that they smoked in their entire life. It ascertains when the respondent has smoked cigars.
- 75 OFTCIGAR Asked only of persons who indicated that they have smoked cigars in the past month. It ascertains whether the respondent smokes cigars every day, several times per week, once per week or less than once per week.
- 76 PRNTSMK The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent has any parental figures, including parents, step-parents, or guardians, who smoke cigarettes.
- 77 PRNTLIVE We are interested only in the parent, step-parent, or guardian who lives in the respondent's home.
- 78 SIBSMK The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent has any older siblings who smoke cigarettes.

- 79 SIBLIVE Of the older siblings who smoke, do any of them live in the respondent's household.
- 80 OTHRLIVE We are interested only in anyone other than a parent, step-parent, guardian, or older sibling. A smoker who is a younger sibling, boarder, friend, etc would count as a 'yes' response to this question
- 81 HHRULES2 This question asks respondents to describe the degree to which they live in a "smoke-free" household. Interviewers should probe to make sure that Respondents' answers fit into an appropriate category.
- 82 STEADY By steady, we mean a person who the respondent had an exclusive relationship with. If the respondent doesn't know what 'steady' is, tell them "It's whatever it means to you."
- 83 STDYSMK This refers to the person acknowledged as a 'steady' in the previous question.
- 84 MALEFRND The emphasis in this question should be on best friends. The respondent may have lots of male friends, but few or no best male friends. Interviewers should probe to make sure that the respondent is making this distinction. Responses of more than 7 or 8 should be considered "suspicious"--interviewers should probe, explaining that "best friends" means people you are very close to. Include all best male friends, regardless of age.
- 85 BESTMALE Of all the people listed in MALEFRND, how many smoke?
- 86 FEMLEFRND The emphasis in this question should be on best friends. The respondent may have lots of female friends, but few or no best female friends. Interviewers should probe to make sure that the respondent is making this distinction. Responses of more than 7 or 8 should be considered "suspicious"--interviewers should probe, explaining that "best friends" means people you are very close to. Include all best female friends, regardless of age.
- 87 BESTFEMLE Of all the people listed in FEMLEFRND, how many smoke?
- 88 FEMLEWGT Respondent may give vague answers, such as "some do, some don't". The interviewer should use a neutral probe, such as "in general, do you think..." or "overall, do you think..."
- 89 GIRLCARE Respondent may give vague answers, such as "some do, some don't". The interviewer should use a neutral probe, such as "in general, do you think..." or "overall, do you think..."
- 90 BOYWGT Respondent may give vague answers, such as "some do, some don't". The interviewer should use a neutral probe, such as "in general, do you think..." or "overall, do you think..."
- 91 BOYCARE Respondent may give vague answers, such as "some do, some don't". The interviewer should use a neutral probe, such as "in general, do you think..." or "overall, do you think..."
- 92 ASK6MOS This question asks respondents to indicate whether they have asked a peer not to smoke in the past six months. "Someone your own age" means whatever the respondent believes it means. If the respondent indicates that he or she does not know anyone who smokes or has not been around someone smoking, the interviewer should ask for

clarification of the answer: "so, does that mean that in the last six months you have not asked someone your own age not to smoke?" Always probe for a yes/no answer. If respondent offers a vague answer such as: "no one has lit up near me" or "I don't know anyone who smokes", use the appropriate probe.

- 93 ASKTMRW This question is asked of all respondents who indicated that they never asked a peer not to smoke in the past 6 months. This question poses a hypothetical situation for respondents and asks them to indicate whether they would ask a peer not to smoke if the situation presented itself tomorrow. "Someone your own age" means whatever the respondent believes it means. If the respondent indicates that he or she does not know anyone who smokes and is never around people who smoke, the respondent should probe by re-reading the question, emphasizing the word if.
- 94 PARENTS This question is asked only of respondents who indicated that they had smoked in the last 30 days. If only one parent is aware that respondent smokes, the response should be coded "yes". This question asks respondents if their parents know they smoke. It is asked of all respondents who reported that they have smoked any cigarettes in the last 30 days. In some cases, respondents may have tried a cigarette in the last 30 days but do not consider themselves consistent or regular smokers. This question is still appropriate for them. If they express some confusion, the interviewer should probe: "Do your parents know you smoked in the past 30 days?"
- 95 LITCIG2 If respondent indicates that he/she smokes in front of one or both parents all the time, ask "well, how do you think they react when you smoke?" Interviewers may have to use neutral probes frequently when asking this question, as some respondents find the answer categories confusing and need to hear them more than once. Repeat the question if respondent does not understand.
- 96 DESIRE2 If only one parent has expressed a desire for respondent not to smoke this should be coded "yes". This question is asked of all respondents. It does not suggest that the respondent smokes--it asks if the respondent's parents have ever expressed a preference about the respondent's smoking status.
- 97 OFTXPRS2 This question asks respondents to indicate how frequently his/her parents expressed a desire for the respondent not to smoke. "Expressed a desire" can mean anything the respondent wants it to mean--it is not restricted to a statement such as "I hope you never smoke".
- 98 HISPANIC The purpose of this question is to find out whether the respondent is of Hispanic origin. If the respondent is unsure, the interviewer should use a neutral probe such as "do you think you are of Hispanic origin".
- 99 HISP2 This question is asked only of respondents who say they are Hispanic and gets more detailed information about the respondent's ethnicity. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youths who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youths. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various backgrounds.

- 100 ORACE2 The purpose of this question is to find out the respondent's race. Race and ethnicity are not the same thing for purposes of data analysis; this is why the question about Hispanic origin is asked separately from the question about race. If the respondent doesn't know his/her race, or is reluctant to answer, or responds that he/she is of more than one race, the interviewer will need to probe. Appropriate probes are: "what race do you usually consider yourself" or "for the purposes of our study, what race should we consider you to be?" Explain to the respondent that the Health Department needs this information because understanding the health-related behaviors of different groups allows us to plan and implement or start policies in the most efficient way possible.
- 101 ORACE2A This question is asked only of respondents who say they Asian or Pacific Islander and gets more detailed information about the respondent's ethnicity. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youths who have immigrated to the US are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youths. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various backgrounds.
- 102 REF_DEMO This question attempts to persuade the respondent who is hesitant in answering any of the race/ethnicity questions or the age question. The interviewer is instructed to read the script and, then, call a supervisor if the respondent still refuses to answer.
- 103 BIRTHPLC This question asks for detailed information about the respondent's country of origin. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youths who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youths. Such information may have implication for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds. Interviewers should be aware that many teenagers do not understand this question at first, or give an inaccurate answer, such as the name of the city or state in which they were born, or the name "America". The appropriate probe in these situations is for the interviewer to ask: "So, does that mean you were born in the United States?".
- 104 BIRTHMOM This question asks for detailed information about the respondent's mother's country of origin. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youths who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youths. Such information may have implication for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds. Interviewers should be aware that many teenagers do not understand this question at first, or give an inaccurate answer, such as the name of the city or state in which their mother was born, or the name "America". The appropriate probe in these situations is for the interviewer to ask: "so, does that mean your mother was born in the United States?".
- 105 OLDLIVE This question asks for detailed information about the respondent's country of origin. The purpose of this information is to obtain a

proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youths who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youths. Such information may have implication for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds. If the respondent has moved to the U.S. more than once, the interviewer should repeat the question, emphasizing the word "first"--we are interested in knowing the respondent's age when she first came to live in the U.S.

- 106 ENGNATIV The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent's primary language is English or some other language. "Native" language" means the language the respondent first learned or the language he/she feels most comfortable speaking. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youth who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youth. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds.
- 107 NATLANG2 This question asks respondents to indicate what their native language is if it is not English. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youth who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youth. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds.
- 108 SPKENGL This question asks respondents to indicate how fluent they are in English compared to their fluency in their native language. Some respondents find this question confusing--if the respondent appears to be confused, the interviewer should repeat the question, slowly reading each of the answer options. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youth who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youths. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds.
- 109 LANGHOME This question asks respondents to indicate what language they usually speak at home. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youth who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youth. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds.
- 110 LANGFRND This question asks respondents to indicate what language they usually speak with their friends. The purpose of this information is to obtain a proxy "acculturation" measure, to find out whether youth who have immigrated to the U.S. are at a higher or a lower risk for smoking than U.S.-born youth. Such information may have implications for programs targeted at teens of various ethnic backgrounds
- 111 WEIGHT This question asks the respondent to tell us his/her weight with clothes and without shoes. Round up if respondent answers in fractions.
- 112 HEIGHT This question asks the respondent to tell us his/her height without

shoes. If the respondent gives an answer in fractions, ask him or her which of the two numbers it is closer to. Example: 5 foot 3 and a half inches. Ask: Are you closer to 5'3" or 5'4"? Round down to the nearest inch if the respondent is not able to give a whole number.

- 113 MONEY1 Code in whole numbers only. Do not use decimals. The purpose of this question is to find out how much money the respondent has each week to spend any way he/she chooses. This money is truly "discretionary"--if the respondent has an income of \$50 per week, but his/her parents say that he/she must spend \$20 of it on clothes and put 20 away toward college, the respondent only has \$10 per week to spend any way he/she chooses. The answer to the question would be \$10. This question will almost always require the interviewer to probe to find out the exact amount of the "discretionary" income. This question asks respondents how much money they have to spend on themselves each week. Enter whole numbers only and round up to the nearest dollar if respondent offers fractions. For instance, if a respondent says "\$1.50", you would enter "2".
- 114 PAIDJOB The purpose of this question is to find out whether the respondent has any regular part-time or full-time work for which he/she is paid. This can be work at home if the respondent is paid regularly for the work. Many youths work part-time at jobs for which they are not paid a regular wage. Do not include these jobs in this question. This question asks respondents if they have a paid part-time or full-time job. Any paid job is acceptable--if they do chores around the house on a regular basis and get paid for them, we will consider this to be a paid job.

- 115 NUMHOLD The purpose of this question is to ascertain how many different telephone numbers ring into a household. The interviewer should make sure the respondent understands that we are asking for separate telephone numbers, not telephone extensions. This question asks the respondent to tell us if more than one unique telephone number will reach the household. Some respondents misunderstand the question and report number of telephones in the household. Some respondents think we are asking how many phone calls they get per day. Make sure the respondent understands the intent of the question. If the interviewer feels the respondent has not understood the question, he or she can ask: "Do you have one telephone number or more than one?"
- 116 NUMPHON2 This question is asked of respondents who report that they have more than one telephone number in the household. The interviewer should ascertain the number of residential telephone numbers only. If a number is used as a business and a residential number, the interviewer should probe to find out if it is primarily business or residential. If it is primarily residential, it should be considered a residential number.
- 117 COUNTY1 This question asks for county of residence. Youths may be in a situation in which they live part of the time with one parent and part with another. In this case, the interviewer should use the county in which the respondent completed the interview.
- 118 ZIPCODE This question asks for zip code. Youths may be in a situation in which they live part of the time with one parent and part with another. In this case, the interviewer should use the zip code of the residence in which the respondent completed the interview.
- 119 TVSMOK This question asks respondents to report whether they have seen anything about smoking on TV in the last month. This does not mean people smoking on TV, it means information or a message about smoking. If the respondent gives an answer that suggests that he or she is referring to anti-drug campaigns rather than anti-smoking campaigns, the interviewer should probe by asking the question again with the emphasis on smoking.
- 120 TVPROG This question asks respondents to report whether the "something" they saw on TV about smoking was a commercial or part of a regular television program.
- 121 TVQUIT This question asks respondents who reported smoking in the past month whether any commercials on TV had influenced them to think about quitting.
- 122 TVASKQT This question asks non-smokers whether any commercials on TV had influenced them to think about asking a friend to quit smoking.
- 123 RADIOSMK This question asks respondents to report whether they have heard anything about smoking on the radio in the last month.
- 124 NEWSSMK This question asks respondents to report whether they have seen any articles about smoking in magazines or newspapers in the last month.
- 125 ADVMOST This question tries to find out which tobacco company and brand made the most effort to promote their cigarette.

- 126 ADVCHEW This question asks for the respondent's opinion on what brand of chewing tobacco or snuff is advertised the most frequently.
- 127 ADVCHSEE Asks respondent if they have ever seen an advertisement if they answer NA, don't know, or refused in ADVCHEW.
- 128 PROMORCV This question asks respondents to report whether they have ever bought or received a promotional item from a tobacco company. The question encompasses any promotional item, no matter how it was obtained. If the net effect is that somebody obtained a promotional item, the answer should be coded "yes". These items come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Matches count as a promotional item if they advertise the cigarette brand or were received from the tobacco company (not just the store that sold the cigarettes).
- 129 PRITEM This question asks respondents to report what kind of promotional items they have bought or received. The interviewer can add up to 20 items if necessary. If the item is not on the list provided, use the "other" option and enter a brief description of the item. If the respondent is not sure if an item should be included as a promotional item, the interviewer should say: "Tobacco companies provide promotional products to the public that you can buy or receive for free. These items are often decorated with the company's name or an advertising symbol. Do you believe that your item is a promotional product?" If the respondent believes his/her item is a promotional item, include it.
- 130 PROMOBRD This question asks respondents to name the tobacco brand which provided the most recently obtained promotional item.
- 131 PROMOHOW This question asks respondents to report how they went about obtaining their most recent promotional item. The interviewer should use the "other" option and type in the respondent's answer if it does not fit into the applicable categories.
- 132 PROMOUSE This question asks respondents if they would ever use a promotional item from the tobacco industry. If they would ever use any item, code the answer "yes".
- 133 SMKSAFE These are a series of questions in which the respondents are asked
134 SMKCCSN give their opinion on some statements about cigarettes and tobacco
135 SMKBORE use. All answers in this series are yes/no. If the respondent
136 CHEWCNCR
- 137 STOPANY1 yes/no response by asking: "...would you say agree or disagree?"
- 138 STOPANY2 The interviewer should not accept a vague or ambiguous answer--always probe for a definite agree or disagree from the respondent.
- 139 ASTHMA This question is asked of all respondents. The purpose is to find out if they have been told by a health professional, parent, or someone else that they have asthma.
- 140 BRKFST The intent of this question is to determine if the respondent ate or drank anything at all for breakfast or a morning meal. Some respondents may reply that they didn't "eat breakfast", but had something on their way out the door or to school. If this is the case, the correct response would be yes.
- 141 LUNCH The intent of this question is to determine if the respondent ate or drank

anything at all for lunch. This would include anything between a normal breakfast time and a normal dinner time that is not considered a snack.

- 142 SCHLNCH This question asks those that were in school yesterday and ate lunch yesterday, whether they ate a school lunch yesterday. This would refer to any type of lunch prepared by and served at the school. Do not include snacks purchased from a school store or vending machine.
- 143 SNKAM The intent of this question is to determine if the respondent ate or drank anything at all for a morning snack. This would include anything between a normal breakfast time and a normal lunch time, regardless of whether the respondent ate breakfast and/or lunch.
- 144 DINNER The intent of this question is to determine if the respondent ate or drank anything at all for dinner. This would include anything between a normal lunch time and a bedtime time that is not considered a snack.
- 145 SNKPM The intent of this question is to determine if the respondent ate or drank anything at all for an afternoon snack. This would include anything between a normal lunch time and a normal dinner time, regardless of whether the respondent ate lunch and/or dinner.
- 146 SNKNT The intent of this question is to determine if the respondent ate or drank anything at all for an evening snack. This would include anything between a normal dinner time and bedtime, regardless of whether the respondent ate dinner.
- 147 BRKFSVER This question is asked of respondents who reported that they did not eat or drink anything for breakfast yesterday. Some respondents may reply that they didn't "eat breakfast", but had something on their way out the door or to school. If this is the case, the correct response to this verification question would be no.
- 148 BRKFFOOD The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent ate ANY fruits or vegetables or drank ANY juice for breakfast yesterday.
- 149 BRKFHAVE This question asks the respondents what type of fruit, vegetables or juice they had for breakfast yesterday. For juices, the answers could range from a basic type of juice (ORANGE), to a brand name (Sunny Delight). If the respondent is not sure if what they drank was juice (example Snapple), tell them "if you think it was juice", the next question will help categorize the responses. If the answers they had are not on the brandlist they can be entered in text. List up to five types.
- 150 BRKFFRUT The purpose of this question is to determine how much fruit the respondent had for breakfast. A serving of fruit is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or one medium piece. This would be equivalent to 1 big scoop or one handful of dried fruit.
- 151 BRKKVEGE The purpose of this question is to determine how many servings of vegetables the respondent had for breakfast. A serving of vegetables is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or a big scoop. A large green salad would also be one serving.
- 152 BRKFJUIC The purpose of this question is to determine how much juice the respondent had for breakfast. A serving of juice is 4 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup. This would be a small glass of juice.
- 153 LUNCHVER This question is asked of respondents who reported that they did not eat or drink anything for lunch yesterday. If the respondents decides they did eat something for lunch yesterday, the correct response to this verification question would be no.
- 154 LUNCFOOD The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent ate ANY fruits or vegetables or drank ANY juice for lunch yesterday.

- 155 LUNCHAVE This question asks the respondents what type of fruit, vegetables or juice they had for lunch yesterday. For juices, the answers could range from a basic type of juice (ORANGE), to a brand name (Sunny Delight). If the respondent is not sure if what they drank was juice (example Snapple), tell them "if you think it was juice", the next question will help categorize the responses. If the answers they had are not on the brandlist they can be entered in text. List up to five types.
- 156 LUNCFRUT The purpose of this question is to determine how much fruit the respondent had for lunch. A serving of fruit is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or one medium piece. This would be equivalent to 1 big scoop or one handful of dried fruit.
- 157 LUNCVEGE The purpose of this question is to determine how many servings of vegetables the respondent had for lunch. A serving of vegetables is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or a big scoop. A large green salad would also be one serving.
- 158 LUNCJUIC The purpose of this question is to determine how much juice the respondent had for lunch. A serving of juice is 4 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup. This would be a small glass of juice.
- 159 SNKAMVER This question is asked of respondents who reported that they did not eat or drink anything for a morning snack. If the respondent decides they did eat something for a morning snack, the correct response to this verification question would be no.
- 160 SNKAFOOD The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent ate ANY fruits or vegetables or drank ANY juice for a morning snack yesterday.
- 161 SNKAHAVE This question asks the respondents what type of fruit, vegetables or juice they had for a morning snack yesterday. For juices, the answers could range from a basic type of juice (ORANGE), to a brand name (Sunny Delight). If the respondent is not sure if what they drank was juice (example Snapple), tell them "if you think it was juice", the next question will help categorize the responses. If the answers they had are not on the brandlist they can be entered in text. List up to five types.
- 162 SNKAFRUT The purpose of this question is to determine how much fruit the respondent had for a morning snack. A serving of fruit is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or one medium piece. This would be equivalent to 1 big scoop or one handful of dried fruit.
- 163 SNKAVEGE The purpose of this question is to determine how many servings of vegetables the respondent had for a morning snack. A serving of vegetables is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or a big scoop. A large green salad would also be one serving.
- 164 SNKAJUIC The purpose of this question is to determine how much juice the respondent had for a morning snack. A serving of juice is 4 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup. This would be a small glass of juice.
- 165 DINNEVER This question is asked of respondents who reported that they did not eat or drink anything for dinner yesterday. If the respondent decides they did eat something for dinner yesterday, the correct response to this verification question would be no.
- 166 DINNFOOD The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent ate ANY fruits or vegetables or drank ANY juice for dinner yesterday.
- 167 DINNHAVE This question asks the respondents what type of fruit, vegetables or juice they had for dinner yesterday. For juices, the answers could range from a basic type of juice (ORANGE), to a brand name (Sunny Delight). If the respondent is not sure if what they drank was juice (example Snapple), tell them "if you think it was juice", the next question will help categorize the responses. If the answers they had are not on the brandlist they

can be entered in text. List up to five types.

168 DINNFRUT The purpose of this question is to determine how much fruit the respondent had for dinner. A serving of fruit is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or one medium piece. This would be equivalent to 1 big scoop or one handful of dried fruit.

169 DINNVEGE The purpose of this question is to determine how many servings of vegetables the respondent had for dinner. A serving of vegetables is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or a big scoop. A large green salad would also be one serving.

170 DINNJUIC The purpose of this question is to determine how much juice the respondent had for dinner. A serving of juice is 4 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup. This would be a small glass of juice.

171 SNKPMVER This question is asked of respondents who reported that they did not eat or drink anything for an afternoon snack. If the respondents decides they did eat something for an afternoon snack, the correct response to this verification question would be no.

172 SNKPFOOD The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent ate ANY fruits or vegetables or drank ANY juice for an afternoon snack yesterday.

173 SNKPHAVE This question asks the respondents what type of fruit, vegetables or juice they had for an afternoon snack yesterday. For juices, the answers could range from a basic type of juice (ORANGE), to a brand name (Sunny Delight). If the respondent is not sure if what they drank was juice (example Snapple), tell them "if you think it was juice", the next question will help categorize the responses. If the answers they had are not on the brandlist they can be entered in text. List up to five types.

174 SNKPFRUT The purpose of this question is to determine how much fruit the respondent had for an afternoon snack. A serving of fruit is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or one medium piece. This would be equivalent to 1 big scoop or one handful of dried fruit.

175 SNKPVEGE The purpose of this question is to determine how many servings of vegetables the respondent had for an afternoon snack. A serving of vegetables is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or a big scoop. A large green salad would also be one serving.

176 SNKPJUIC The purpose of this question is to determine how much juice the respondent had for an afternoon snack. A serving of juice is 4 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup. This would be a small glass of juice.

177 SNKNTVER This question is asked of respondents who reported that they did not eat or drink anything for an evening snack. If the respondents decides they did eat something for an evening snack, the correct response to this verification question would be no.

178 SNKNFOOD The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent ate ANY fruits or vegetables or drank ANY juice for an evening snack yesterday.

179 SNKNHAVE This question asks the respondents what type of fruit, vegetables or juice they had for an evening snack yesterday. For juices, the answers could range from a basic type of juice (ORANGE), to a brand name (Sunny Delight). If the respondent is not sure if what they drank was juice (example Snapple), tell them "if you think it was juice", the next question will help categorize the responses. If the answers they had are not on the brandlist they can be entered in text. List up to five types.

180 SNKNFRUT The purpose of this question is to determine how much fruit the respondent had for an evening snack. A serving of fruit is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or one medium piece. This would be equivalent to 1 big scoop or one handful of dried fruit.

181 SNKNVEGE The purpose of this question is to determine how many servings of

vegetables the respondent had for an evening snack. A serving of vegetables is ½ cup or a big scoop. A large green salad would also be one serving.

182 SNKNJUIC The purpose of this question is to determine how much juice the respondent had for an evening snack. A serving of juice is 4 ounces or ½ cup. This would be a small glass of juice.

183 EXERANYW This would refer to any activity in the last seven days, either at school, outside of school, or at home. This could include things such as gardening and walking to school, not just aerobic exercise.

184 EXEROFTW This question is asked only of those respondents who participated in physical activity in the past week. The purpose is to determine how many times they participated in physical activities during the week. If they participated more than once a day, they should include each time in the total. Time spent in physical education class should be included as long as they were physically active.

185 EXERDAY This question is asked only of those respondents who participated in physical activity in the past week. The purpose is to determine if the respondent was physically active yesterday. Time spent in physical education class should be included as long as they were physically active. Also include after school sports.

186 EXEACTY1 Asked only if respondent was active yesterday. If the activity the respondent reports does not appear the list when you type it in, select the "other" response. If the "other" response is selected, you must type in the name of activity at the prompt. For instance, if the respondent says "fishing" you would select "other" and type "fishing" at the prompt. **But only enter one activity.** That is, if they say they do "weight training and stairmaster" enter one only. Avoid slashes (/), dashes (-), commas and other punctuation in text fields, since these only make it more complicated to recode the responses later. For ex:, write "push ups" instead of "push-ups."

187 EXEDISY1 This question will only appear if the response to the previous question was an aerobic exercise. One decimal place must always be used when coding distances, with a leading zero for distances of less than one mile. For example, 1 mile should be coded "1.0", a half mile should be coded "0.5", a mile and a half should be coded "1.5". Conversion charts for converting laps to miles for those who report swimming as an exercise can be found in the Interviewer's Manual.

188 EXEHMMY1 This question asks for the respondent's estimate of how long he/she performed the activity on average. If the respondent kept up the activity for less than one hour, only minutes should be coded. If the activity was performed for one hour or more, both minutes and hours should be coded.

189 EXEOTHY2 Make sure that the respondent understands that we are interested in any physical activity, not just aerobic exercise. Gardening, walking the dog, and similar activities should also be considered.

190 EXEACTY2 If the activity the respondent reports does not appear the list when you type it in, select the "other" response. If the "other" response is selected, you must type in the name of activity at the prompt. For instance, if the respondent says "fishing" you would select "other" and type "fishing" at the prompt. **But only enter one activity.** That is, if they say they do "weight training and stairmaster" enter one only. Avoid slashes (/), dashes (-), commas and other punctuation in text fields, since these only make it more complicated to recode the responses later. For example, write "push ups" instead of "push-ups."

- 191 EXEDISY2 This question will only appear if the response to the previous question was an aerobic exercise. One decimal place must always be used when coding distances, with a leading zero for distances of less than one mile. For example, 1 mile should be coded "1.0", a half mile should be coded "0.5", a mile and a half should be coded "1.5". Conversion charts for converting laps to miles for those who report swimming as an exercise can be found in the Interviewer's Manual.
- 192 EXEHMMY2 This question asks for the respondent's estimate of how long he/she performed the activity on average. If the respondent kept up the activity for less than one hour, only minutes should be coded. If the activity was performed for one hour or more, both minutes and hours should be coded.
- 193 PESCHL This question is asked of all respondents. The intent is to determine if the respondent is taking a physical education or PE class **in school** or was taking one when they were last in school. This should not include classes after school or outside of school.
- 194 PESCHLX This question is asked only of respondents who answered yes to the previous question. The intent is to determine how many times a week the respondent is/was taking a physical education or PE class **in school**.
- 195 SPORTSEV This question is asked of all respondents. The intent is to determine if the respondent is **EVER** involved in physical activities outside of physical education class. This could be individual sports or team sports, competitive or intramural sports, or non-competitive activities such as aerobics, weight training, dance or martial arts.
- 196 SPORTSNW This question is asked only of respondents who answered yes to the previous question. The intent is to determine if the respondent is **CURRENTLY** involved in any of the activities mentioned in the previous question.
- 197 TVISION This question is asked of all respondents. The purpose is to find out how much time the respondent spent watching television or videos, or playing video or computer games the previous day. Include time spent on the computer that was for fun and not for school or work.
- 198 COMPTR This question is asked of all respondents. The purpose is to find out how much time the respondent used a computer for homework or learning the previous day. **DO NOT INCLUDE** time spent on the computer during school hours. Do include time spent on computers at home, at friends, at the library or at school if **BEFORE** or **AFTER** school hours.
- CLOSING Closing comments to respondent. Emphasize fact that information will be combined with everyone else's.
- SUSPECT These are questions that should **NOT** be asked of the respondent.
SURE Interviewers will respond to these questions After they have
BIASED completed the interview and terminated the conversation with the respondent. The interviewer's impression of whether the respondent gave honest answers is very important. Interviewers should also note any additional information about their impressions at the comment screen.